lunder. It is a great principle which has ained the harmony of the party long from this day, goes straight to dissolund the 'Union' after it."

HIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Thursday, February 24, 1859. of route bill being taken up in Com ment, abolishing the franking privilege roviding for furnishing members of Con with stamps in lieu theref to the amount of the right of franking documents in d to the Postmaster General, his First Post Office Department and his Chief States: and other special cases are pro the rates of postage from three to five letters the amount is proportionally.
The rates for drop and advertised are the same. For newspapers, the

ent. Papers are entitled to free delivers for Government documents be v the Washington City post office epartment forwarding the same. the Department and by members of unpaid, shall be charged to the said

outh receiving the same, or the appro-anch of Congress.

outh section provides that all mail hall be weighed in bulk, and charged of five cents per ounce for letters of the above provisions shall apply to ortation or charge for mail matter for nment, except such as shall be recent from the post office in Washing

ulee then proceeded at length to ex provisions of the bill and amendments He did not promise to make the the expenditures might be greatly He thought that some of the Pacific ice ought to be paid for out of the in this bill, a compromise between the 1845 and 1851, regarding the license of of postage. Since the passage of venues of the Department commens the increasing population of the coun

rs. Dixon, Mason, Hale, Iverson, an carious document, showing how many speeches each Senator had folded and from the Senate's folding-room at the use of the public. They were folded, mail-and franked, but not printed, at the public

ent : hence, there may be a few inaccu n the main correct: len sent 300; Mr. Bates, none; Mr.

Mr. Benjamin, 11,000; Mr. Bigler Mr. Bright, 15,000; Mr. Broderick Mr. Brown, 18,000; Mr. Cameron Mr. Chandler, 214,000; Mr. Chesnut, Mr. Clark, 51,500; Mr. Clay, 11,500; ngman, 21,500; Mr. Collamer, 3,000; tenden, 10,000; Mr. Davis, 6,000; Mr. e, 4,000; Mr. Douglas, 345,000; Mr. 6.500; Mr. Fessenden, 14,500; 1,000; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 1,500; Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, none; Mr. on, of New Jersey, 1,000; Mr. Toombs,

Fessenden, Smith, and others, spoke in the total abolition of the franking priv-Mesers, Davis, Iverson, and others, favored

s in a modified shape. Mr. Houston would retain the franking priv but raise the rates of postage.

Mr. Hale moved an amendment, providing as from the 1st of July, franking, as a per-mal privilege, shall be abolished, and that latter free. Lost by yeas 19, nays 27. Mr. Davis moved an amendment, that frank-excepting to specially privileged persons, all be abolished, and that the laws which reprepayment shall be repealed. Lost by

as 18, nays 26. Mr. Trumbull moved to strike out the clause hich retains the franking privilege to Ex-It. Hale moved to strike out the franking

ege from the Post Office. Carried by o much of the acts of March, 1847, and

1851, as make appropriation to defray penses of the franking privilege. Agreed which restricts the Postmaster General

tructing for the conveyance of mails, not Pearce moved an amendment, that no outes be established, unless they will pay Lost by yeas 3, navs 35. Gwin moved to strike out the clause that the pay of postmasters to box rents.

be three cents for distances under and s for distances over twenty-five hun-

King moved an amendment, that letter ge for all distances within the United States the uniform rate of three cents. Lost by yeas

ad a third time; but the yeas and nays being d upon its passage, no quorum was found Messrs. Benjamin, Broderick, Brown,

lay Fitch, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ten see. Johnson of Arkansas, Mason, Beid, bastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, and

Douglas, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane, Seward, Smith, Trumbull, and of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-arms

ent, however, was made, that a vote be taken the bill to-morrow, without debate. he Senate then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned. HOUSE.

The Post Office appropriation bill was take

The amendment to the appropriation (\$80,000) for printing the blanks, that they shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder, was adopted—
yeas 114, nays not counted.

The wrapping paper is to be furnished in the

shall remain in the Treasury unexpended at the

shall remain in the Treasury unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, are hereby reappropriated for those objects.

The bill was rejected by 86 against 119.

Mr. Bocock, from the select committee to examine into the alleged naval contracts and frauds, presented a report from the majority of the committee.

The resolutions appended thereto say: 1. That the testimony proves the existence of glaring abuses in the Brooklyn navy yard, requiring the interposition of legislative reform. They have been growing up for a long series of

years.

2. The coal agency is is the hands of incompetent persons, and reform is needed in the regulations on the subject, but there is no evidence to show that this incompetency and inefficiency came to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington.

3. In all the Secretary of the Navy did, in regard to contracts for live with, he kept in view the good of the public anothe interest of the service.

service.

4. In letting the controcte for the machinery

of the seven sloops of war the Secretary has displayed laudable zeal to scure the greatest mount of speed and efficie cy.
Messers. Sherman of Otio, and Ritchie of Pennsylvania, join in a report and resolutions.

[These are given in full in sother part of this paper.] Mr. Sherman als, reported a bill to regulate the navy yards and docks, and for

other purposes.

The consideration of the report was postponed till Monday, and the aval appropriation
bill taken up in Committee of the Whole on
the state of the Union.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, rgued against protection. He said there was no necessity for an
alteration of the tariff, and refended the appro-

alteration of the tariff, and refended the appropriations for the navy.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan contended that it is impossible to raise \$5, 000,000 from the present tariff. He favore a discriminating tariff for protection.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama insisted that we must equalize our revenue and expenditure. There were retreachment a d economy on one side, and enormous taxes or the other; and no American statesmen should he sitate to select the former.

the former.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, wowed himself in favor of free trade and dir et taxation. Our present evils arise not from the tariff bills, but from legislation here stimulating speculation.

Mr. Kunkle argued in factor of specific duties, and that a protective oriff was the best

ests should be regarded in m-tking a tariff. He was not a friend of the tariff of 1857, which he

the producer.

Mr. Thayer pointed out the confusion that existed in the Democratic party with shighly national.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, advocated a tariff revision

a modification of the tariff, t it for a reduction of expenditures, and for making the Post Office Department self-sustaining, o bring the ex-penditures within the receipt . Mr. Granger, of New Yo k, spoke for the protection of the manufactu ing interest, and thereby benefiting all classes

Several other speeches weit made. The House then adjourned

Friday, February 15, 1859. SENATE

The post-route bill was put to a vote, passed—yeas 30, nays 25.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Doc little to obtain a vote on the comestead bill.

The Cuban bill was taken ap.

Mr. Wilson offered the following amendment Whereas reciprocal commercial intercourse among nations promotes muttal prosperity, and is the surest guarantee of permanent peace:

Whereas it is not the policy of the United States to despoil any nation other possessions, however rich or valuable, but so cultivate with all nations the most friendly and unrestricted commercial relations; and

Whereas the unfriendly policy adopted by Spain against the trade and commerce of the United States with the island of Cuba, forcing the adoption of a similar policy by the United which would otherwise result to both nations from the trade and commerce between the Uni-Whereas a treaty negotiation for the remova

of all illiberal and unjust restrictions upon trade and commercial intercourse between this country and the island of Cuba, and every nation upon this continent, is most desirable

Be it enacted, That the President be author ized and requested to open negotiations with Spain, and the nations south of us on this con-tinent, for the removal of all unjust and illib-

theent, for the removal of all unjust and illiberal restrictions on trade and commerce between them and their dependencies and the United States; and, to defray the necessary expenses of such negotiation, the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated.

Mr. Mallory proceeded with his remarks, commenced some days since. He cheed the policy of Jefferson, who said if we were justified in going to war for the acquisition of any terriin going to war for the acquisition of any terri-tory, it would be for Cuba. He reviewed the commercial advantages to be derived from the acquisition, and contended that if Cuba were annexed, the slave trade would be completely destroyed. That trade was fostered by the Captain General, as Mr. Mallory showed by a mi-

tain General, as Mr. Mallory showed by a minute and interesting statement, how it was carried on, from the purchase of the slave ship to the landing of the slaves, under permits, at three ounces per head. The Creole population are, he said, opposed to the trade. Mr. Mallory guarded himself from connecting the distracted subject of Slavery with the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, spoke for two hours, replying to the points of Mr. Benjamin's recent speech. Mr. Benjamin had urged, he said, that unless we acquire Cuba, Spain will emancipate the negroes. Mr. Dixon reasoned, that if negro freedom in Cuba would be injurious to the United States, in Jamaica it must be equally so; yet it is not used as an argu-

rious to the United States, in Jamaica it must be equally so; yet it is not used as an argument to buy Jamaica from Great Britain. Mr. Benjamin had reasoned that compulsory labor was necessary to develop tropical production; but Mr. Dixon thought that the sugar for the world be grown by free labor; and if it could not, sugar was not a sufficient equivalent for the perpetuation of Slavery. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dixon had occasion to say that Slavery degrades free labor.

Mr. Reid controverted this opinion, and said the doctrine was new in the South. He maintained that the white man was not degraded by labor, although he worked at the bench, or

by labor, although he worked at the lin a field, side by side with his slave. Mr. Dixon refused to admit the corre of this assertion as an exposition of the general

filibuster spirit, until it culminated in the Os-tend manifesto, and became reflected in this Cuban bill. Both were in a form offensive to Cuban bill. Both were in a form offensive to Spain. No nation would be apt to receive kindly an offer made to purchase its territory, when accompanied by a studied reminder of its fallen fortunes. His (Mr. Bell's) opinion was, that the Ostend manifesto and the present proposal were framed on the perfect knowledge that Cuba could not be acquired, and that they were addressed to what is supposed to be the dominant traits in our national character. The committee's report is skillfully drawn up. It promises to extend the trade and commerce of the North, the peculiar industry of the South, and the agriculture of the West. It is framed to habituate the country to the cry of "war," but we are making no preparation for war. but we are making no preparation for war. On the contrary, we are trying to set along without a revenue. For bimself, he would fawithout a revenue. For himself, he would fa-vor our acquiring control of the island, either as a protectorate or independent Power; but he likewise held that the time has not yet come he likewise held that the time has not yet come when its possession was necessary either to our development or security. We are not now in position to accept Cuba, if Spain should offer it as a gift. We cannot accept it until we have built up a navy of sufficient strength to maintain it. The first blow that would be struck in a war with a payal Power would be to wrest it from us, and hold us parious as a means of annoyance against us. The committee's premise that the acquisition of the island will give us the monopoly of sugar is equally fallacious. The increasing production of that article would soon create its production throughout the whole temperate zone. Neither is it true, as the com-

teach this doctrine of expansion, nor is there any parallelism between the growth of a nation and an individual man. Are our internal affairs so perfectly organized as to leave no range to our ambition? Has even the question of currency been placed on a satisfactory basis? Is our great internal domain reduced to such narrow limits as to afford no scope to our energies? Our territory is now greater than the whole area of the Roman Empire. All this we are bound to protect and defend; and to defend the accessible points of our extended frontier would require 100,000 men, with at

Referring to the aspect of our domestic affairs, he considered that innovations had been en-grafted on the policy of this Government, which inevitably betoken its dissolution. The doctrine generous people, bound together by common troubles; but that day has passed. The unbounded prosperity of this country, its fertile lands and increasing wealth, has attracted to it people from every clime. There is no common interest to bind us together. The Constitution interest to bind us together. The Constitution on the table. Agreed to, by 30 to 16.

Mr. Brown then proceeded to speak on the Constitution threatens to be but a rope of sand, Cuba bill. He was in favor of the acquisition unable to bind, from having no power to pun-ish infractions of that Constitution. He had been derided as an old Federalist, and the men who so denounced him had now on the table against his own motion. who so denounced him had now on the table two bills more dangerous in consolidating power in the hands of one man than any that ever emanated from the old Federal party. They had also a bill to give away the public lands to the sweepings of European lazar houses to squat thereon, and under an easy franchise to control that Government before they know a word of our language or have one idea towards a comprehension of our institutions. Yet while comprehension of our institutions. Yet, while offering this extraordinary bonus to the discontented spirits of the Old World, they refuse to vote for and denounce the old soldiers' bill. How comes it, he asked, that there is such a diversity of opinion in the Democratic party, marching under one banner, and professing common principles?

He proceeded to ask how it is possible for us

to hold Cuba, with but fifty seven ships in our navy to protect the fifty Cuban harbors? Our was not a friend of the tariff of 1857, which he regarded as a manufacturers tariff, and highly side wheel steamers. Have Senators reflected ba would have on slave property? He remem-bered the opening of Alabama. Virginia has scarcely yet recovered from the effect of that exodus of her labor to localities where it would Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, advocat d a tariff revision and specific duties for revenue purposes only.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, a vocated a bill to reimburse Texas for money expended by her for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. Boyce, of South Caro ha, spoke against a modification of the tariff, it for a reduction of expenditures and for make the Post Office. sand millions of capital, within five years. And if we drift into a war with England and France, we will have to maintain a contest with fifteen hundred ships on our extended coast line. These are considerations for the American peo-ple, as they will change the whole course of our policy, and inaugurate a new era of stand-ing armies and enormous fleets. The time is also inopportune for the acquisition of that island. In conclusion, he did not admit the right to bring in a foreign nation with a foreign tongue and foreign teachings, and ignorant and incapable to understand our institutions. In his opin-ion, we were fast losing all those landmarks which characterized our early nationality, and were fast becoming a mere Confederation of heterogeneous States. For these and other con-siderations, he was opposed to the acquisition of

Mr. Wade here moved to adjourn. Lost, by 17 to 28.

illing up. The galleries are full.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone the Cuba and take up the homestead bill, mr. Slidell called him to order.
Mr. Doolittle insisted on his motion.
Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, although he had or fifteen years advocated the homestead bill.

sked Mr. Doolittle to withdraw his motion. Mr. Douglas, as a friend of the homestead bill, made the same request. Mr. Clark, of Connecticut, as a friend of the mestead bill, moved the Senate adjourn

Lost, by 17 to 30.
Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Hunter to pledg Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Hunter to pledge himself not to bring forward the appropriation bills, to prevent a vote on the homstead bill.
Mr. Hunter would give no such promise.
Mr. Trumbull appealed to Mr. Johnson to stand by and press the homestead bill.
Mr. Bigler asked Mr. Trumbull, for himself

and the Republicans, to name the hour at which they would vote on both measures.

Mr. Trumbull, for himself, was ready out could not make any pledge for his friends Mr. Seward said, that after nine hours' dis-

back to the great question of the age. Two propositions now stand face to face; one is the question of land for the landless, and the other is a question of land for slaves. Mr. Slidell here rose. The Vice President. Will the Senator from

New York yield the floor to the Senator from Louisiana? Mr. Slidell called Mr. Seward to order.

was discussing the comparative merits of The Vice President decided that Mr. Seward

was in order.

Mr. Seward went on with a few words, Mr. Fitch appealed to the Chair to put the ques-tion of order to the Senate, with a view of stopping what threatened to be an interminable

The Vice President declined to do so.

Mr. Seward went on, saying: "It is in the Thirty-fifth Congress that the homestead bill has been put aside." He then contrasted the merits of the two bills. of the two bills.

Mr. Toombs said, as to "land for the landess," it carried with it some demagogical power. He despised a demagogue, but despised still more those who are driven by demagogues. What are the other side afraid of? If they do want are the other sade arraid of? It they do not want to give \$30,000,000 to carry out a great national policy, let them say so, and not attempt to get rid of the isque by saying, "We want to give land to the landless."

Mr. Wade said the question was, land to the

ndiess, or niggers to the niggerless. He would landless, or niggers to the niggerless. He would antagonize these issues, and carry the appeal to the country. The whole object of the Democratic party was to go round the world hunting for niggers. They could no more sustain their party without niggers, than they could a steam engine without fuel,

Mr. Fessenden took Mr. Toombs to task, and asked if the language he had used was not an imitation of the great man at the other end of the avenue, (the President,) who recently addressed an out-of-door crowd, saying none but cowards shirk this Cuban bill. He told the cowards shirk this Cuban bill. He told the Senator the Republicans did not tremble nor shrink. He referred to the trial of physical endurance at the last session, and hinted that they could endure as much again. He denied that the Republicans were obstructing legitimate business, but said they were opposed to this Cuban measure, by which nothing was intended but a party result.

Mr. Seward was not in the habit of impugning the courage of any man. He helieved every Senator had sufficient. He himself had enough for his own purposes. But other qualities are also necessary. There is moral courage. There is truthfulness to pledges. The President had power to earry out his pledges, and has he done so? Where is the Pacific railroad hill? where his protection? where relief to the hankrupt? Lost, sunk, sacrificed, in his attempts to fasten Slavery on the Spanish American States. No part of the President's policy has been carried out, but it is all sacrificed to a false and pretended issue. Out of nothing, nothing is expected to come. He (Mr. Seward) had never mistaken the President's policy, He never mistook it for a giant in arms, but for a windmill with sails. Mr. Seward concluded by an energetic declaration that he is to be found on the side of Liberty everywhere and always.

Mr. Toombs replied at some length, till Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas again raised a question of order, to cut off debate.

At eleven o'clock, there was a crowded au-Mr. Seward was not in the habit of impugn

Mr. Doolittle finally declined to withdraw his

At midnight, Mr. Chandler attempted to re ply to the remarks of Mr. Toombs

Mr. Mason again moved to adjourn. The appeal of Mr. Fessenden was the

frontier would require 100,000 men, with at least 250 war steamers. The chairman of the Naval Committee says our whole guns are 1,100. The French navy alone has 15,000 cannon affloat, with 500 ships, of which half are war steamers. We are not now prepared for such a war; and yet the President announced, on a recent occasion, that our policy henceforth is expansion.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, addressed the Senate, arguing that the acquisition of Cuba is subversive of the best interests of the South. Referring to the aspect of our domestic affairs, he considered that innovations had been engrafted on the policy of this Government, which

Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Toombs, Ward, and Wright—28. e a homo-common ifest that the Senate could do nothing, and he feared the American people would consider this

> Mr. Brown moved to lay Mr. Wilson's bil against his own motion.
>
> The test vote was then taken, and the motion

was lost by yeas 18, nays 30:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—18. Nays - Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin Rays — messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Grow, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lape, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pagh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Smith,

Toombs, and Ward—30.

Mr. Davis paired off with Mr. Dixon, and
Mr. Collamer with Mr. Wright.

On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate then adourned at half past one o'clock, A. M. HOUSE.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, asked leave to intro-duce a bill repealing the tariff of 1857, reviving e act of 1846.

Objection from both sides, amid confusion Mr. Hughes moved a suspension of the rules.
Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, gave notice that,
hould this prevail, he would offer his bill as a

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, supposed, if the rules were suspended, the bill must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, where every member could offer amendments. Hughes said, suspend the rules first, and

debate afterwards.

Mr. Vallandigham gave notice of a substitute to suspend the tariff of 1857, and revive that of 1846, for two years from the 1st of July next.

The motion of Mr. Hughes to suspend the rules was negatived-85 against 94. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, appealed to House to reconsider the vote by which the Post Office appropriation bill was rejected. If this was not done, a new bill would have to be

troduced. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, moved to lay the mo tion to reconsider on the table. Negatived-84 against 104. The vote was subsequently reconsidered. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, referred to the course of his colleague, Mr. Phillips, on the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that a vote against the bill came with a bad grace from

im, considering that he was placed thereon at the instance of the friends of the Administration, and had proposed amendments to the bill. Mr. Owen Jones, cf Pennsylvania, asked whether he understood Mr. Phelps to say that Executive influence had been exerted to place a member on any committee of this House?

Mr. Phelps replied, he had made no such

Mr. Pricips replied, he had made no such charge. He asked Mr. Jones, "Do you con-sider yourself a friend of the Administration?" Mr. Jones. I do, and am prepared to carry out the recommendation of the President. Can you say as much?

Mr. Phelps. And if you ask me whether

am prepared to carry out all that is recommend ed, I say no, I will not.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, What right have you to set yourself up to arraign the friends of the Administration? [Laughter.] Mr. Phelps. It is not for the gentleman to

complain, considering where he stands. He stands elsewhere than with the friends of the Administration.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, rose on the opposit

side of the hall, to say something, but his words were lost in the general confusion.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, replying to Mr. Phelps, said that the remarks of the latter ould not have come from a worse quarter. Was he to be schooled here, and vote as the gentleman from Missouri wished? Did not Mr. Phelps, as the friend par excellence of the Administration, charge that an amendment was to be put in the bill as a rebuke to the Administration. ministration, about the success of which he was so anxious? If Mr. Phelps had any agency in having him placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, this was the first time he had heard

of it. If he was so placed there that he might follow his or Executive dictation, the gentleman from Missouri had mistaken him greatly. He would rather resign his place on the committee than resign his manhood. He had voted in committee as he thought right. Mr. Phelps. I ask the gentleman to point ou

any objectionable appropriations in the hill.

Mr. Phillips. You have no right to ask t Mr. Phelps, Can you put your finger on

single one?

Mr. Phillips. I can.

Mr. Phelps. Specify it.

Mr. Phillips, emphatically. I will not. You've got to take my word. I voted against the bill ecause I thought it ought not to pass, and wil vote against it again. The gentleman allude to me as having once belonged to his party. Mr. Phelps. I referred to a gentleman si

Mr. Montgomery. What does the gentleman mean by that? [Laughter.] The Speaker was here obliged to restrain the prevailing disorder.

Mr. Phillips wanted Mr. Phelps to understand now and henceforth that he would vote as he thought right, without reference to Mr. Phelps's views, and without an attempt to re-

lieve him from any responsibility.

Mr. Phelps explained. He did not say that he had any agency in placing Mr. Phillips on the Ways and Means Committee, but that he was placed there by the wishes and at the ur-

gent solicitation of the friends of the Admini

Voices, "Who are they?"
Mr. Phelps did not mean to intimate that the
Speaker was at all biased in appointing the
committee, but, as was usual, he had listened to
suggestions. When the session commenced, and
before the Committees were appointed, he remembered that rumor said that Mr. Phillips
had been strongly urged for a member of the
Ways and Means Committee. It had been said
that the fifteen Democrats from Pennsylvania
would not henceforward vote for any of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Beilly, of Pennsylvania, replied, so far as that rumor was concerned, it is unique.

Mr. Phillips. It was never agreed to: Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, suggested that perhaps Mr. Phillips had got into a difficulty by not knowing what is to be considered as the

Administration.

After further dehate, the vote by which the hill was engrossed was reconsidered, by a large majority, and the subject passed over. The House went into Committee on the val appropriation bill.

val appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to reduce the appropriation of \$3,100,000 for repairs, armament, equipment, and fuel, for the steamers, and hemp, to \$1,900,000, to be expended as follows: Six hundred thousand for hemp, and other materials, and a million for repairs, etc., sand dollars shall be expended at any navy yard, unless the necessity of such repairs be demonstrated by a report of a board consisting of not less than three naval officers. He re-

its decadence commences. History does not while the rest were reading and smoking in the to be abolished; and such was the object of his arose to a personal explanation that he gave Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, replied, saying that,

in the present condition of affairs, the navy ought not to be curtailed, and that there may be use for it in the Gulf.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, poke on the subject of extravagant expenditures. He wanted the Government to feel the only way of making them economical.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, advocated

the full appropriation of the proposed bill, showing that the large additions which have been made to the navy required it.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, argued that, instead

of being reduced, the amount for coal should be increased, owing to the number of steamers afloat, including those of the Paraguay expedi-tion. The coal agents may have been useless and incompetent; but there was no evidence efore the special committee to show that there were frauds in the purchase of anthracite coal, for that article was satisfactorily and econom cally purchased.

Mr. Sherman read from both reports of the

elect committee, in proof that there were frauds n the purchase of coal. Mr. Bocock, replying, said that Mr. Sherma had given the testimony a construction which was not just and fair.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered one, that the expenses of the suits against Commodore Paulding, growing out of his seizure of Walker and his followers, shall be paid out of the mount appropriated for contingent expenses

The Chairman's decision, ruling it out of o er, was sustained by ten majority. Several other amendments were discussed for three hours.

When the time for voting came, the Hou

found itself without a quorum, whereupon the roll was called to note the absentees. At six o'clock, an ineffectual motion was made to adjourn.

The House was then called to secure a quo

non-attendance, principally on account of A motion was then made, that all further pro-

ceedings in regard to the call be dispense th. Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, said the rules should be enforced. There was no propriety in making these proceedings a farce, especially as we were threatened with an extra

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, hoped the Democratic absentees would be brought in, for the Republicans had, to-day, been in good at-tendance, and had beaten the Democratic side

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved to adjourn. He saw no necessity, after such excuses had been made, to stay here longer. The House then refused to suspend further

proceedings, and also refused to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the Sergeant-atarms was directed to go and search for the abentees, and bring them in.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, made an ineffectual notion to adjourn. He thought these proceedings nothing but a farce, and that the members present were punishing themselves only by

The Sergeant-at-arms brought in, from time o time, absentees, who were required to fur nish satisfactory excuses, or pay the fees. Frequent ineffectual motions were made to adjourn. The members are generally in a good

Saturday, February 26, 1859.

At 81 o'clock, wearied with the unprofitable

proceedings, the House adjourned by two ma-

SENATE. The bill making an appropriation of thirty aillions of dollars "to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba" having been called up, as the unfin shed business of the preceding day— Mr. Slidell rose, and in a few remarks an-

nounced his determination to withdraw the measure from the further consideration of the that a longer debate of the Cuban proposition might jeopard the passage of the appropriation bills, and thus necessitate an extra session of Congress. If the opposition members of the Senate had evinced a disposition to proceed regularly with the dispatch of the public busiess, this alternative might not have arisen; out, as they had sought rather to obstruct than facilitate the proceedings of the Senate, he deemed it the wiser policy to postpone the Cuban bill until the opening of the next Congress,

when he would press its consideration at the earliest possible day.

Some brief remarks were then made by Messrs. Fessenden, Wade, Wilson, Clark, and others, in defence of the course pursued by the Republican minority of the Senate, who, it was alleged, had merely sought to assert their right to be heard on this most important measure, and to be heard at a time and under circumstances which should be propitious to calm and

deliberative debate,

The Cuban bill having been thus disposed of for the present session, the Senate proceeded to take up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army during the fiscal year end-ing the 30th June, 1860. This bill was disassed during the remainder of the sitting, and, after having received several amendments, was finally passed, by a vote of yeas 24, nays 16.

The report of the committee of conference or e disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill was received and

A bill reported by Mr. Faulkner, from the Military Committee, to protect the timber grow-ing upon lands of the United States reserved for military and other purposes, was passed. for military and other purposes, was passed.

The Post Office appropriation bill was reconsidered, on the motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, and passed, by a vote of 108 to 104.

Mr. Phelps moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill, reinstating the rate of duties imposed by the tariff act of 1846. After much discussion on points of order, and the authority of the chairman to report in the form proposed, Mr. Phelps modified his proposition so as to make the report from his committee in pursuance of the resolution adopted by it, namely, to allow the bill just named to be reported; to allow Mr. Morrill to report a substiported; to allow Mr. Morrill to report a substitute, providing for a loan and a modification of the tariff, and any other member of the com mittee to offer amendments. But the House refused to suspend the rules, by a vote of 128 to \$8; not being two-thirds,

Mr. Phelps reported back the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made an ineffect-nal motion to set apart Monday for Territorial

business.

A message was received from the President of the United States, returning, with his objecions, the bill of the House granting public ands to the several States for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts. The question was taken, whether the House would, upon reconsideration, pass the bill, and decided in the negative-yeas 105, navs 95; not two-thirds

The naval appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and some amendments made. The consular and diploamendments made. The consular and diplo-matic appropriation bill was further considered, and one of the Senate's amendments adopted, and others rejected. The general appropriation bill and the pension bill were also further con-sidered. The House concurred in the work of the Committee on all these bills, except the navy bill; and adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Monday, February 28, 1859. Among much other unimportant business Mr. Yulee, from the Post Office Committee, re ported adversely to a large number of memo rials asking for the establishment of new pos-

but the Senate refused, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron,
Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bigler.

Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Ward, Wright,

notice of a few days ago.

The post office appropriation bill

After much discussion, the third section stricken out, and in lieu thereof, was inserted a scricken out, and in heu thereot, was inserted a section providing that the sum of \$6,000,000 be appropriated from the Treasury, to meet the deficiencies of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1859, but that the Postmaster shall in no event expend or incur any liabilities whatever

over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Adopted.

It was also agreed that the Postmaster General be required to report at the commencement of each session of Congress the routes upon which the expenses might be reduced, if the service were performed with a view solely to the transmission of the mails, and that the to the transmission of the mails; and that the mail lettings shall be to the lowest bidder, having reference to the mode of conveyance, celer ity, certainty, and security.

The next amendment from the Finan

Committee provides that the number of route agents, express route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, shall not exceed the number employed on the 30th day of June, 1858; nor shall the whole amount paid for agents and messengers exceed the sum of \$400,000.

Mr. Hunter moved to substitute \$500,000; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment reducin

the appropriations for advertising from \$70,000 to \$50,000; for mail bags from \$50,000 to \$40,000; for blanks, from \$50,000 to \$40,000 for wrapping paper, from \$50,000 to \$40,000. Mr. W. stated that he had good information upon which to found a statement that at the

last session the appropriation for blanks, al-though it was stricken out by both branches, was managed to be kept in the appropriation bill in order to give a contract of \$40,000 to a newspaper editor in Pennsylvania, upon which \$35,000 was clear profit, and that profit was shared with the editors of a Democratic news paper in Washington, another newspaper in Philadelphia, and certain other politicians. Mr. Mason called upon Mr. Wilson for the

source of his information.

Mr. Wilson said Mr. Rice, the publisher age appropriation bill. the Pennsylvanian, had stated it as a matter of complaint to a member of Congress this session and furthermore stated that the Presiden knew of the arrangement when it was made. Mr. Cameron said he supposed these facts were well known to everybody, except, perhaps, the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Mason.] He presumed his colleague knew something

Mr. Bigler said, whatever wrong or fault the was in this matter belonged entirely to Con-gress. The price of blanks was entirely too high; but the expendituse was made strictly according to law. He knew that the Public Printer had complained that he had not received this particular work, and he knew, also, that here was a contest for it; but he did not be lieve there was ground for these charges. Mr. Collamer inquired if Mr. Rice was per-mitted to retain the whole pay for the work

during the time of the contract? Bigler knew nothing to the contrary. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, was satisfied that this little matter for the blanks had sufficed to defeat the public printing bill passed by the Senate at the last session, and would vote for the reduction proposed. At the same time, he did not believe that there was any foundation for the intimation thrown out against the Preident and other high officers.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that he should introduce a resolution of inquiry on the subject.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wilson was

agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment providing that the contracts for stamps and stamped en-velopes shall be given to the lowest bidder,

after due public notice, saving the rights of contractors under existing contracts. After discussion, the amendment was agreed to abolish the franking privilege, and for other purposes, which had already passed the Senate.

Mr. Toombs moved to strike out so much as

In the lower Chambers, the question was asked, if the Government knew anything of the Bacon, Sides bill presented in the United States Congress, re-

Mr. Hamlin advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. Toombs.

Mr. Yulee said he would accept the amendment as a modification, and strike out so much of the bill as concerns the post routes and raising the rates of postage. HOUSE.

Mr. Reagan made a personal explanation elative to a dialogue recently between himself and Mr. Bryan, his colleague, involving a que tion of veracity. After the colloquy had been continued some time this morning, Mr. Reagan asked whether Mr. Bryan intended to impute dishonorable motives to him. If so, then they would know where they stand. Mr. Bryan, in reply, said, among other thing

if his colleague was aggravated, he knew where he could right the wrong. He should not shel ter himself under any constitutional provision ter himself under any constitutional provision of his State. He was responsible here and elsewhere for what he said.

Mr. Reagan charged his colleague with having sought to place him in the light of not being a good Southern man. But he (Reagan) had always professed to be a national man, repudiating all sectional heresies and fanaticism, whether coming from North or South. He would even resist all violotions of the moral or statute law to build up reditical or sectional

or statute law to build up political or sectional parties. He had once gone through the ordeal and was ready again to meet the people of Texas on this issue.

Much excitement prevailed during this co

The select committee appointed at the session to examine the account and conduct of General Cullom, former Clerk of the House, acquit him of any corrupt or dishonest doing in the discharge of his duties. They have re ported the facts connected with every charge in which an investigation was asked, with atten-In some cases, the committee thought, much

are might have been exercised; but it amounted to nothing more than a failure to corre pre-existing abuses.

The House took up the naval appropriation bill, and concurred in Mr. Sherman's amendbill, and concurred in Mr. Sherman's amendment, reducing the appropriation of \$3,100,000 for repairs, armament, and equipment; fuel for steamers, to \$1,300,000, &c.—yeas 122, nays 66.

The amendment striking out the appropriation for navy yards, and appropriating instead thereof, for repairs and preservation of navy yards, the following sums, viz: Portsmouth, N. H., \$10,000; Boston, \$15,000; New York, \$20,000; Philadelphia, \$15,000; Washington, \$9,000; Norfolk, \$20,000; Pensacola, \$10,000; Mare Island, \$20,000; and Sackett's Harbor, \$1,000—was carried, by yeas 120, nays 62. The appropriation of \$26,880 for the publication of the American Nautical Almanac was not

American Nautical Almanac was not stricken out, by yeas 77, nays 113. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked leave to report a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

f objection was made, he would move to su-bend the rules.

[The bill simply provides for the reissue of Treasury notes.]
The motion to suspend the rules was lost b

yeas 93, nays 108.

Mr. Phelps moved to suspend the rules, an go into Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The civil appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, moved to strik out the appropriation of \$250, 400 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast.

Mr. Miles opposed the amendment, and characterized such policy as "penny wise and pound foolish."

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, thought these surveys should be made by officers of the navy. They had plenty of time to do so; in fact, he knew there were enough off duty to perform this ser-

Mr. Burnets, of Kentucky, moved that th appropriation of \$350,000 for continuing the extension of the Treasury building be reduced \$50,000; which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved that the ap-

Mr. Letter, of Virginia, moved that the appropriation of \$200,000 for continuing the work upon the Charleston custor louise be stricken out; which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that the appropriation of \$250,000 for the custom-house at New Orleans be stricken out; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, moved that
the appropriation of \$40,000 for the agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office be stricken out

pending which,
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the fol lowing proviso be added to the end of the bill

penses of a body of men or delegates assembled ton Rouge; - Calhoun, of Marysville, Kv. Washington or elsewhere as an Agricultural | the pilot of the Princess; the assistant engine College or Advisory Board of Agriculture, convened under the authority of the Secretary of Mississippi; Charles Bannister and L. Howard, the Interior, or any other person, under any

name, for any object whatever.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Craige was then rejected—yeas 46, nays 76.
Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, moved that the approx

priation of \$400,000 for the Capitol exter e stricken out; pending which,
Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, moved that the appropriation be reduced to \$100,000;

which amendment was rejected.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved to add a proviso, that no money should be expended in decorating the Capitol with painting or sculp-ture, inless the same shall be approved by the art committee authorized by the act of 1858; which amendment was not agreed to-year 56.

Mr. Whiteley, of Delaware, moved to insera paragraph appropriating \$250,000 for completing the Washington aqueduct; which amendment was rejected.

Other amendments were offered, some of which were adopted, and others rejected; when

finally the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, demanded the pre vious question; pending which,
Mr. Taylor, of New York, from the select

dered to be printed. And then, at half past eleven o'clock, P. M., CONGRESS-TUESDAY.

committee appointed to investigate the conduct and accounts of the late Superintendent of Pub-

lic Printing, submitted a report; which was or-

The Senate was engaged upon the Post Office appropriation bill. The House passed the miscellaneous appropriation bill, and then took up the ocean-post-

FOREIGN SUMMARY. THE LATEST BY THE CANADA. - Halifax, Feb. 24.—The London News says that the pacific

assurances from every quarter are neutralized

by warlike preparations on the continent.

Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister, had given a dinner to Lord Lyons.

The discount market was steady, and the supLard, in barrels ply abundant.

It was reported that the Peruvian Governing lard, in kegs. ment is about to seek in London a new loan of Wool, £10,000 sterling, redeemable within five years. Wool,

and that the whole Guano revenue was being mortgaged for its repayment.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling had arrived from Australia.

It was reported that Archbishop Cullen will be made a Cardinal, to reside at Rome.

An extensive system of fortifications along Cheese

the Government.

Two hundred French ships of war are now in commission in the ports of France.

Six floating batteries, to be navigated as ships, are to be constructed in France.

It is reported that Austria consents to with-

the English coast has received the sanction of

does the same.

The London Times correspondent says the allusions to peace in Count de Morny's speech Wheat, white to the Legislative Corps was received with re- Wheat, red titerated cheers,

The number of ships of war in commission Corn, white Corn, yellow

it was believed that hostilities will commence | Hay before the end of the year.

In the lower Chambers, the question was Bacon, Shoulders raises the rates of postage. He was in favor lating to the purchase of Cuba, and if it would Pork, Mess

on the subject.

It was stated that the Russian Army will shortly be concentrated on the Austrian-Gallican frontier, and that the tone of the Russian | Coffee, Rio journals towards Austria is daily becoming Coffee, Java more severe.

It was reported that the populace at Herat had expelled the English Commissioner.

The China and India mails are on board the

steamer Canada.

The Governor General of India had issued a proclamation disarming the whole of Upper In-Small fortifications will be erected at every station in the Northwest, so as to render th seizure of the treasure simultaneous, and the

massacre of Europeans difficult and dangerous. The rebels are hopelessly subdued. The ship Alert, from Hong Kong for Shang hai, was wrecked near Formosa, in October. The chief and second mates, and ten of the THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—New

ork, March 1 .- The steamer City of Baltinore, from Liverpool on the 16th, arrived here last night. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The Continental war question was in about the same position as per last advices.

The English Government refuses to grant an

unconditional guarantee to the Atlantic Tele graph Company.

The House of Lords had debated the right search question. Lord Malmesbury said a code of instructions for the suppression of the slave trade had been agreed France, and submitted to the United States.

The Paris bourse had been comparativel

steady, but on the 15th it declined &. It was reported that, in the event of a war Napoleon was preparing to take the field in person.

An afficial article, in a Vienna paper. that Austria is quite willing to take, as a basi for diplomatic discussion on the Italian ques-

tion, whatever may be agreed upon by the Western Powers,

Liverpool Markets, February 15.—The cotton
market closed quiet, and quotations were barely maintained under the European news. Flour was dull. Wheat do. Beef steady and firm. Pork and bacon do.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs closed dul

but steady. Sugar closed buoyant, at an advance of 6d. in some cases. Coffee closed firm.

Tea declined. Rice closed heavy, and all qualities slighly declined.

Consols closed, for money and account.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS UNITED. The St. Joseph Journal of the 15th instant thus announces the arrival of the first train of cars through from Hannibal, on the Hannibal and

St. Joseph railroad:

"Agreeable to expectation and announcement, both ends of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad were made to meet on Saturday evening last, the 12th instant, and the first train through from the Mississippi Father of Waters reached here on Sunday evening, thus uniting by tron bands the two great rivers, and drawing the great West into the middle of civlization. St. Joseph is no longer in the West that mystic region is now somewhere in the latitude of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mounfains. The first through train brought legions of gold-seekers from the North and East, who come as the pioneers and advance guard of the thousands yet to follow." and Vicksburg packet, Victoria, between a Dr. Cameron, of Prentiss, Miss., and Ward, con-

nected with the Butler tragedy in Louisville, and the youth whose classisment led to the collision which resulted in the nutimely death of an estimable citizen. Ward drew a pistol and fired at Cameron, the shot taking effect in and carrying away a portion of the latter's up-per lip, and completely demolishing a handsome and highly-prized mustache. TERRIBLE EXPLOSION -- IMMENSE LOSS OF

IFE .- New Oeleans, Feb. 28 .- The steambox Princess, from Vicksburg for New Orlean when near Baton Rouge, on Sunday morning exploded her boiler, and was burned to the water's edge.
About four hundred persons were on board

About two hundred were killed or drowned

representatives at Baton Rouge; Joseph Clark, econd clerk; and Samuel Watts, of Virginia.

A large number were badly injured. A dispatch says that the engineer is reported to have declared that he would reach New Orleans at a certain time, or blow up the boat. The engineer was cut in two. About one hun dred are wounded-many dangerously; son

are dying.

It is impossible to ascertain the certain num ber of lives lost. Some were saved in boats. Numerous unrecognised bodies are being found along the shore, but no further names from the

North or West have been obtained. THE BLACK WARRIOR .- New York, Feb 28.-The steamer Black Warrior, ashore be low the harbor, is a total wreck. Only about one-third of her cargo has been saved. The remainder, including 2,000 barrels of flour, has been lost. The vessel is heavily insured here.

No steamer is yet selected to take her place. TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION. - Boston, March 1.—The immense warehouse No. 245 Broad street was burnt last night, together with 7,000 bales of cotton, 7,000 bags of linseed, a large quantity of saltpetre, etc. Loss about

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills Rye Flour -Corn Meal -1.50 Whent, red -1.44 Corn, white -Corn, Yellow -Rye, Pennsylvania -Rye, Virginia -Oats, Maryland and Virginia Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed -2.00 Hay, Timothy . . Hops - - Potatoes, Mercer 13.75 14.00 00.00 121 131 Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed -Wook Fleece, fine -Butter, Western, in kegs

Cheese -Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 1, 1856 \$5,30 (@ 5.55 6.25 draw from the Roman States, provided France | Flour, Southern 6.00 3.75 4.30 3.70 1,65 1.35 81 at French ports was two bundred.
Cotton had advanced 1 per lb. Flour and wheat dull. Beef closed firm.
There was a great diversity of opinion, and
There was a great diversity of opinion, and The Minister of Finance replied, that he Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Pulled

1.00

Wool Fleece, com

Iron, Scotch, Pig

Lime, Rockland

clean op! Why wear your Pim es, Blotches, Uleers Fores! Why have the life by tited out of you by Dys the fieth off your bones? Why let your slaggish blood and cleanacs them out of the sy-tem. Use it faithfully, and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far

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t promotes its healthy and regarous gre its not greasy as sticky t leaves no disagreeable odar softens the hour when hard and dry remains longest in effect cos's fifty cents for a huggine bon BURNETI'S COCOAINE.

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compound o Co ca nut Oil, &e , for dressing

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had

remedy. Yours, very truly, SUSAN R POPE BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE BURNETT'S COCOAINE

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is a

and the state of t